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BIG FIRE IN LONDON.

Loss Will Reach Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

CONFLAGRATION LASTING HOURS.

Fully One Hundred and Fifty Warehouses and Factories and Their Contents Destroyed—A Hundred Engines Called Out to Subdue the Flames—There Was No Loss of Life.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—One of the most disastrous fires in London's history since the great fire of 1666 broke out in a large block of buildings lying eastward of Aldersgate street and between that thoroughfare and Red Cross street, just after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The flames were fanned by a strong wind and were fed by highly inflammable stocks of Christmas fancy goods and flimsy dress materials of all descriptions that filled every floor of the six buildings in the old street. Consequently the conflagration gained headway with surprising rapidity and was soon beyond the possibility of being checked by the few engines which were early on the spot. For four and one-half hours the flames had their own way and it was only after more than a hundred engines had worked an hour that the chief of the fire brigade sent out the signal that the fire was under control.

Hansell street was the scene of the outbreak of the fire which was due to an explosion in connection with a gas engine on the premises of Walter Brown & Company, mantle manufacturers at No. 30 on that thoroughfare. Their third factory was crowded with girls, when the fire broke out and it was instantly the scene of semi-panic, the frightened operatives rushing to the roof of the building and hence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basements. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had enveloped the adjoining warehouse, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse which was fully alight in less than 10 minutes.

By this time it was evident to the firemen that they were face to face with a great disaster and a general alarm was sent out. Then, from all the fire stations, even those quite five miles from the scene of the disaster, engines were hurried to the spot, and the police gathered about the neighborhood in great force. This display of strength on the part of the police was required, as the crowd, swelling in size every moment, soon amounted to tens of thousands of people, and the firemen required every possible freedom of action, as their fight was one of the greatest difficulty, owing to the narrowness of the old, crooked streets, which are the feature of that part of London, combined with the height of the warehouses, which cut off the firemen from all fair chance of confining the outbreak.

The excitement among the on-lookers who crowded every possible point of view was very great, as may be judged from the fact that firemen had to be repeatedly rescued by their comrades, by the fire escapes of the buildings, which had caught fire after the firemen had mounted to their roofs to fight the flames in adjoining structures.

The rescue of operatives by the firemen; the hurrying of hosts of clerks who were trying to save books and valuable papers from the fire, and the rushing here and there of many employees who were attempting to carry to places of safety costly merchandise or other valuables, added to the confusion. The heat was so intense that several firemen were obliged to direct their operations under showers of water poured upon them. But in spite of exertions of the firemen, the fire crept on very steadily until Nicholl square, which is situated at the far end of Hansell street, was reached.

At a little after 2 o'clock a dozen hose pipes, each with a 12-foot spread, poured water into the blaze from an opposite roof, from the street below and from the burning premises themselves, but it did not seem to have any effect. The water rushed out of the windows and from the ground floor like a waterfall, while the flames leaped higher and higher and as the floors fell in the place still blazed, a gigantic display of fire and smoke, till the building was completely gutted and the walls keeled over.

The confusion in the streets increased as the fire spread. Suddenly there was an explosion of gas meters, sounding like the reports of field guns, followed by a momentary hush. After that the wild rushing here and there was resumed with increased energy. Men risked their lives in desperate efforts to save daybooks, ledgers, feathers, jewelry, valuable chinaware, etc. One man actually hazarded his life to fetch his hat and cane, 200 feet of stonework and glass falling at his heels as he emerged from the building.

Several firemen were almost buried in the burning ruins, as front after front of the flaming warehouses fell in, hurling tons of bricks and masonry into the streets, bursting and cutting the fire hose in all directions, while tons of fiery matter were falling in every direction.

There was no abatement of the blaze before 3:30 p. m. Then the check came in Jewin street and in Well street, where the collapse of a wall on the right hand side of that thoroughfare was the means of saving the last building in the street. The width of Red Cross street, a comparatively broad thoroughfare, also formed a barrier there.

The district ravaged by the fire is bounded by Aldersgate street, Red Cross, Maiden Head Court and Brad-

ford avenue, and includes the intermediate streets, Jewin, Hansell, Well and Edmund and Jewin Crescent, and part of Anstralian avenue, Paul's alley, Cripple Gate churchyard, Wood street square, Monkwell street, Nichol square and Fore street.

It is officially reported that 150 warehouses have been gutted. An estimate of the damage done places the amount at \$5,000,000 sterling, or \$35,000,000.

Nearly all of the British fire insurance companies are involved and fire insurance shares are practically unsaleable on the Stock Exchange.

Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns. The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 30 per cent last evening. Two feather firms alone have lost \$15,000.

MONEY LOST AT GAMBLING.

Right of a Wife to Recover Is Sustained in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—The supreme court yesterday held, in the case of John R. Ervin against the state on relation of Nellie A. Walley, appealed from the circuit court of Delaware county, that the statute making it the duty of the prosecuting attorney to sue for and recover in the name of the state for the benefit of his wife or minor children all sums of money lost by any person at gambling, for which he neglects to sue within six months, is constitutional.

The statute was objected to on the ground that it violated the constitutional provision that no man's property shall be taken without just compensation. But the court says that the title to money won at gambling never vests in the winner.

It says that the only reason the loser can not recover the money back after six months is because he lost it in a criminal transaction, but the winner has no more title after six months than before. Also, that giving the property to the loser's wife instead of himself, when it is recovered, does not infringe his rights, because he can not be entitled to compensation for property to which he has no right.

Mrs. Walley recovered a judgment for \$5,414.50 lost by her husband at a faro game run by the defendants in Muncie. The supreme court reversed the case for an error in the pleadings.

Alleged White Cappers Acquitted.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—The trial of White Caps, which caused so much excitement at Nashville, Brown county, ended yesterday in acquittal. The men accused were Joseph Brummel, Carry Rogers, John Sidd and William Dow. They were charged with taking John H. Sherwood and daughter, Lillie, from their home Aug. 27, and brutally whipping them. The men proved an alibi, and the jury was out 10 minutes. The trial occupied four days.

Oil Field Abandoned.

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 20.—The Madison county oil field, for the present, at least, has been abandoned. Several hundred acres of land around Elwood had been leased and sites selected for test wells; but the leases, with only a few exceptions, have been given up. After the failure of the Alexandria field, and the hot opposition shown at the extravagant waste of gas, oil prospectors grew discouraged and withdrew.

Mine Fire Subdued.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Nov. 20.—Smoke has ceased coming from the No. 4 shaft of the Central mine and the mine will be reopened as the fire is undoubtedly out. The flames broke out three weeks ago when a party of prominent mining men and a Boston broker had a narrow escape from death. The damage to the mine can not be estimated until the shafts have been unsealed and a full examination made.

Took Hold of a Live Wire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 20.—Henry Heyward, colored, a lineman in the employ of the Charleston Electric Light company, was electrocuted while at work yesterday afternoon on Shell street. Heyward was seated astride a pole, when he took hold of a live wire. He was killed instantly, but the body remained in a natural position on the bar.

Pioneer Industry Abandoned.

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 20.—Elwood's pioneer industry, the Excelsior stove and hoop factory, established 35 years ago, has been abandoned, on account of the supply of timber becoming exhausted. Gustav Kramer, who established the industry here, and made a fortune out of it, owns the factory yet, and has operated it continuously.

Gone Back to Work.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—Fifty-four of Wilson's coal miners who laid down their picks and came out Thursday went to work yesterday morning, the trouble having been amicably adjusted. The trouble was about a misunderstanding as to the price agreed upon for break-throughs.

Old People Marry.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 20.—John J. Overton, aged 100 years and 1 month, was married to Mary Henderson, aged 77, in this city, yesterday. This is believed to be the record for marriage of old people. Bride and groom are in excellent health.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 20.—Mrs. Jerry Strigler of Jackson township was terribly burned yesterday while near a lighted lamp with a bottle of benzine in her hand. The bottle exploded and she was soon enveloped in flames.

TALES OF STARVATION

The Cubans Gather About the Homes of Americans.

BEGGING CRUMBS TO SUSTAIN LIFE

That Americans Have Anything Is Due to the Relief Fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars Voted Last Spring by Congress.

Several Skirmishes Reported—Weyler Denies His Havana Speech.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A special to The World from Havana, Cuba, says: In every town in Cuba where there are American citizens groups of starving islanders gather every day in front of the houses of those Americans and beg for the crumbs that fall from the table. That Americans have anything on their tables from which crumbs could fall is due to the relief fund of \$50,000 voted last spring by congress. Consul General Lee has drawn so far about \$35,000 of the total amount and has distributed the money to the consuls in Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, Santiago and elsewhere.

These consuls buy provisions and distribute weekly rations to distressed Americans.

There are 1,400 Americans on the consular relief fund list. Of these about 250 are American born. The others are naturalized citizens and their families, who, having had their citizenship papers properly registered at the different United States consulates, are entitled, if in distress, to the same relief as American born citizens. This course of action General Lee has followed in all cases and the state department has approved it.

According to a statement made by Consul Barker, who is stationed at Sagua, about 10,000 people are being kept alive in Cuba by these rations, distributed for the support of 1,400. Neighbors gather around the front door of the houses of American citizens and beg a share of the food that comes from the consulates.

Where suffering is so general, these appeals are not in vain and the scant supply of rice, jerked beef and bread is made to do service for five instead of one.

In the town of Sagua, a person walking through the principal streets about 11 a. m. or 6 p. m., can tell the houses of American citizens by the crowds of starving creatures patiently waiting at the door and hoping to get even a mouthful of rice or the crust of a piece of bread.

The most pitiable sight is to see the babes in arms, hardly alive, and the small children, with their thin little legs and arms and distended bodies, all indicating lack of nourishment and death by starvation.

There are no markets in any but the bigger cities, because nothing is produced to supply them and no one has money to buy with. Misery is universal, suffering is everywhere and the death rate goes up higher and higher each day.

In the town of Sagua where there is a population of about 20,000, the death list for five years before the war was 500 a year. In the month of August of this year 648 persons died of starvation alone.

Consul Brice, stationed at Matanzas, reports that since July 1, 27,000 persons have died in his district.

As he was crossing the public square one evening lately, he saw a man fall to the ground within a few feet of him, and hastening to his side, found he was dead. His body was nothing more than a skeleton. Such scenes occur every hour of the day all over the island, where people are herded together.

General Blanco's orders to allow the pacifics to cultivate land outside the military lines would diminish suffering if the people had the strength and the implements with which to work, but they have neither, and Weyler's scheme to exterminate the Cuban population is rapidly proving successful.

It is generally believed here in Havana that Blanco has received orders from Madrid to do everything possible to prevent starvation reports from going to the United States and that Minister Dupuy de Lome has urged him to issue proclamations and orders that will convey the idea that the new regime will take care of the noncombatants and will stop the present appalling death rate.

STILL THE WAR GOES ON.

Ogo Battle and Several Skirmishes Are Reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to The Herald from Havana says: Several skirmishes are reported from various provinces. Colonel Payaso, with 200 men, attacked a Spanish column near La Coloma, killing several and capturing 23. A small fight took place in the Calabrote hills, where the rebels used dynamite with great effect.

A battle of considerable importance has taken place near Guanajay. The Cubans were commanded by Rodriguez and Pedro Diaz in the fight. The Spaniards had 48 killed and 170 wounded. The rebel loss was also heavy. 2x account of the condition of the ground the Spaniards could make no use of their artillery and were obliged to retreat to the forts of the town. The rebels set fire to the brushwood surrounding the town and tried to burn the town, but rain spoiled the scheme. This is the district toward which General Parrado is proceeding, and as there are strong forces of Cubans near there a pitched battle is not improbable.

Weyler Denies It.

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The captain gen-

eral of Galicia has telegraphed to the government here saying that in the interview which he had with General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, the latter completely exculpated himself of the statements attributed to him upon the occasion of his leaving Havana and affirmed his devotion and adherence to the government.

YELLOW FEVER GERM DEAD.

Cold Weather Has Almost Wiped Out the Plague in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—There were six new cases of yellow fever yesterday and no deaths. There was another cold morning and a trace of frost and the germ is considered dead. The new cases having been contracted during the recent warm spell and only developing now.

Lake Charles, one of the most stubborn adherents of complete quarantine, raised her embargo yesterday. The Florida board of health made sweeping concessions and all the barriers to business are falling fast.

One Death at Mobile.

MOBILE, Nov. 20.—There were two new cases of fever yesterday, George Weinard and Eugene Hays. One death—F. H. Hooge. A new case not yet officially reported is that of Raphael Semmes, son of the late Admiral Semmes, and manager of the Mobile Street Railway company. He is said to be quite sick.

Broke Out Again at McHenry.

MCHENNY, Miss., Nov. 20.—McHenry reports six well-marked, although mild cases of yellow fever. The last old patient was discharged Nov. 2, 17 days ago, and the people felt confident that the fever had run its course. These cases will probably be the last, as Jack Frost is now taking a hand in the fight.

Alabama Quarantines Raised.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 20.—The board of health gave the town another clean bill of health yesterday. Governor Johnston issued a proclamation yesterday raising the state quarantine absolutely. This removes all restrictions to freight and travel in the state.

ENGLISHMEN MURDERED.

Prompt and Bloody Reprisal Taken by the Resident Minister at Tulagi.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Solomon islanders on the island of Guadalcanal, emboldened by their success in overcoming the Austrian expedition under Baron Von Norbeck, have boldly raided the English settlements and robbed and pillaged the inhabitants thereof. Three murders were perpetrated, the victims being Jean Porritt, a trader, and his two assistants.

When the news of the murders reached Tulagi the resident minister, Mr. Woodford, organized an armed force of settlers and added to it six native police. He proceeded at once to Aola, and there called upon all European inhabitants, who responded with a will. About 35 well equipped volunteers were signed. The trading schooner Sarah Beattie was pressed into service and the expedition embarked for Kow Kow, the native village near the scene of the murders. On arriving there the whites and police landed secretly below the village and formed for an assault. The village was stormed and the head hunters were taken by surprise. The natives fought well, but finally broke for the jungle, leaving several dead and wounded and four prisoners. Kow Kow and a village called Bonbasi were fired and completely destroyed.

DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

First Legal Hanging in the History of Paducah, Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20.—The first legal hanging in the history of Paducah occurred here yesterday morning at 7:30, when "End" Winston, better known among the negroes as the "Black Devil," was jerked into eternity.

Winston was convicted of the murder of Nancy Lacey, a negro who had been a friend to the fellow, giving him food and clothing when he was hunted by officers who wanted him on three or four criminal charges.

Winston abused the woman, and she resented this by ordering him to leave her home. This angered him, and he struck her with a fire shovel, killing her instantly.

Since the trial, in which he was proved guilty, negroes who were acquainted with Winston have told of other murders he has been guilty of.

If the stories told by them are true the "Black Devil" was a fiend and deserved his fate.

There is every reason for believing that Winston killed six persons.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.

Twenty-Four Shipwrecked Samoans Drift For Sixty Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—From Auckland comes a story of the terrible experiences of 24 shipwrecked Samoans. The party left the island of Tutuila in a large boat for two islands some 60 miles to the eastward. They were blown out of their course, and drifted before the wind for 60 days, until they made the island of Namunui, which is about 900 miles in a direct line from their starting point.

Nearly half the party died in the boat, one was killed in landing and some died on shore, leaving only eight survivors. They spread sails to catch rain, which fell heavily and which they stored in boxes. The island they reached is inhabited and the people took all possible care of them, but they were in a very low condition

NEW OHIO INDUSTRY.

Experiments Will Be Made With Strontia.

MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.

Put-in-Bay and Green Island Are Rich in the Mineral—White Caps in Van Wert County—An Outrage and Murder in Cleveland—Attempt to Wreck a Train. Other Ohio State News.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 20.—Seventy-five tons of strontia, mined 17 years ago, at Put-in-Bay, were shipped to Sandusky yesterday and forwarded to Syracuse, N. Y., where experiments will be made with it, in the manufacture of fireworks.

If the material proves to be of as good quality as expected, a new and important industry will be developed at Put-in-Bay and Green island, where it is said the mineral may be found in large quantities. The shipment is being made under the direction of William M. Courtes, a mining engineer of Detroit, representing capitalists of that city.

It has been known for many years that strontian might be found on Put-in-Bay and Green island; in fact the name of the latter was formerly Strontian island, and navigators say that old charts, giving it as such, are still in existence.

Awaiting White Caps With a Gun.

LIMA, O., Nov. 20.—Venedocia, a small town southwest of this city, in Van Wert county, is excited over the reappearance of White Caps in that vicinity. Lee Wagner recently opened a barber shop there and his shop was broken open and a notice ordering him to leave town or the White Caps would take care of him left. Wagner removed to the town from St. Mary's a few months ago and has purchased firearms and will protect himself.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

GREENSBORO, O., Nov. 20.—A dastardly attempt was made last night to wreck the fast New York and Chicago express on the Erie railroad at this place. The wreckers had piled iron plates upon the track, but in such a way that the entire train miraculously passed over them without being derailed. This is the second attempt to wreck a train here in the last few days and detectives are trying to locate the fiends.

Outrage and Murder.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Nettie Winkler, wife of Jacob Winkler was murdered in her home at 1581 St. Clair street yesterday afternoon. She was found on the floor of her home with her skull crushed in from a blow with a hammer. She was removed to a hospital and died at 3 o'clock. The evidences show that a desperate struggle had taken place and that she had been outraged. There is no clew to the perpetrator.

Must Pay His Own Assistant.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 20.—The supreme court has held that a sheriff is not entitled to mileage for an assistant in removing an insane patient to a hospital, even when the probate judge orders him to procure assistance. The decision was given in the Lawrence county case of Wood, sheriff, vs. Russell, probate judge.

Great Scarcity of Coal.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 20.—The scarcity of coal in the Mahoning valley has been growing more serious the past week until it has begun to affect industries. The Finished Steel company was the first to yield to the pressure and was compelled to close down its plant yesterday.

Miners on Another Strike.

COSHOCTON, O., Nov. 20.—All the miners in Coshocton county are out on a strike, the result of a disagreement on the wages to be paid to the day men and on the price of yardage. It is expected their differences will be settled and work resumed soon.

Ninety Employees Thrown Out of Work.

URBANA, O., Nov. 20.—Fire at Marvin & Company's fruit cleaning establishment last night caused damage to the extent of \$12,000; fully insured. Ninety employees are thrown out of work.

Death of an Editor.

BATAVIA, O., Nov. 20.—Colonel William E. Nichols, for many years editor and proprietor of the New Richmond Independent News, is dead at his home in this city.

Butterworth Out of Danger.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 20.—Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents, is rapidly improving and is now out of danger.

AN OLD TIME CLOWN DEAD.

Thomas Edwin Cook, Who Came to This Country in 1836.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Thomas Edwin Cook, who, when in his prime was a leading circus clown, is dead at his home in Paterson, N. J. He was 96 years old. Cook was born in England, and in 1836 came to this country with his father's circus, said to have been the first to exhibit in America. Young Cook was attached to the circus as a tumbler, but later became a clown, which line he followed until 1870.

Cook has nearly 100 descendants, the majority of whom have taken either to the circus or the stage. Pneumonia is given as the cause of death.